



LINCOLN LORE

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN, *Editor*

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COLLECTING LINCOLN PENNIES

Abraham Lincoln was the first famous American to have his portrait appear on a coin of the United States. In 1909, during the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, the Lincoln one cent piece was put in circulation. Each successive year since then the mints of the country have struck off an ample supply of bright shining pennies.

The bronze penny, much the same in size and metal content as the one we use now, first came from the mint in 1864 while Abraham Lincoln was President. On one side of the penny was the head of an Indian, symbol of primitive American life. Often it served as young America's first glimpse of the peculiar features of the savage of the wilderness.

As we become further removed from the days of the red man, we pay more attention to those of our own race who have advocated principles and stood for ideals upon which our civilization has been built. It is appropriate indeed that the head of Abraham Lincoln should now appear on the penny as he has often been called "The First American" and in him we see the personification of our republic.

The head of Lincoln was not placed on the penny without much opposition because sentiment had been decidedly

against the use of portraits of public men on the coins of the land. One editorial writer commented, "No President, with the possible exception of Washington, occupies any such relation to the American people as justifies his being memorialized on their coins."

Largely through the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, who was then President, the necessary legislation was enacted to authorize the new coin, and a Lincoln bust submitted by the sculptor, Victor D. Brenner, was selected as the model for the design. The profile had been made by Brenner in 1907 and was used on a Lincoln centennial medal in 1909 when it was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt. A heroic copy of the original medalion measuring three feet in diameter may be observed in the Philadelphia City Hall.

When the penny was finally distributed there were many adverse comments but inasmuch as it was thought the coin would only be used as a memorial penny during the year 1909, some of the objections were withdrawn. One editor looked upon the coin as an omen of ill fortune to the American Democracy as he observed that "This new Lincoln cent may be said to mark the first visible and outward emblem of the transition from a republic into an empire."

The new penny was issued on August 2, 1909 by the Philadelphia mint and the face or obverse side appeared as follows:

Obverse side—Clothed, bearded bust of Lincoln facing right. Inscription above bust, "IN GOD WE TRUST"; to left of bust, "LIBERTY"; to right of bust, the date, beneath which appears the mint mark if any.

The inscription "In God We Trust," which until 1909 had not been used on the one cent piece, was appropriately inscribed on the Lincoln penny. A law had been passed by

Congress on March 3, 1865, authorizing the use of the motto on American money. This was a month and a half before Lincoln's assassination.

It was the inscription on the reverse side of the penny which drew most attention, however, after the Lincoln portrait had been reluctantly accepted by some:

Reverse side—Two sprays of wheat in a conventional form enclosing inscription in five lines "E PLURIBUS UNUM ONE CENT UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Between the two sprays of wheat on the inside of the rim the initials V. D. B.

When Victor D. Brenner placed his initials on the coin he did not anticipate the outburst of disapproval over having the design thus mutilated, and pressure was immediately brought to bear upon the director of the mint to have the initials removed. The objection to the inscription was sustained, shipments of pennies were stopped, and new dies prepared to conform to the new order.

The controversy over the sculptor's initials, following closely the heated argument over the use of the portrait of a historic character, gave the new penny tremendous publicity. The coin dealers all rejoiced and filled their vaults with the V. D. B. one cent pieces. Venders appeared on the streets selling the initialed pennies at three for five cents. The daily press reported that at one time the sub-treasury in Wall Street was so congested with people attempting to secure the pennies in exchange for currency that twenty policemen were summoned to maintain order.

Hundreds of coin collections were started with the acquisition of a V. D. B. penny. Yet today, many are not aware that the sculptor's initials were again placed on the Lincoln penny in 1918. No considerable stir was created at the time although the new initials are on the obverse instead of the reverse side of the penny. The V.

D. B. inscription is microscopic but plainly visible with a magnifying glass on the extreme lower part of the bust itself, under the shoulder and near the rim of the penny.

One desiring to make a complete collection of Lincoln pennies will be obliged to observe the mint marks which appear on all the Lincoln one cent pieces struck off by the San Francisco and Denver mints. Directly under the date the San Francisco mint has placed a capital "S." A capital "D" will be found under the date on coins from the Denver mint. There is no mark under the date on the Lincoln pennies from the Philadelphia mint.

In order that one may be informed as to the number of pennies by millions struck off each year a table presenting this information follows. P=Philadelphia, S=San Francisco, D=Denver.

DATE	P	S	D	DATE	P	S	D
1909 ^o	27	½	t	1923	74	9	t
1909	72	2	t	1924	75	12	3
1910	146	6	t	1925	140	26	22
1911	101	4	12	1926	157	5	28
1912	68	4	10	1927	144	14	27
1913	76	6	16	1928	134	17	31
1914	75	4	1	1929	185	50	42
1915	29	4	22	1930	157	24	40
1916	131	22	36	1931	19	¼	4
1917	196	33	55	1932	9	t	10
1918	288	37	48	1933	14	t	6
1919	392	140	57	1934	219	t	28
1920	310	46	49	1935	245	38	47
1921	39	15	t	1936	310	29	41
1922	*	t	7				

^o Initials V. D. B. appear.

* None reported, but some in circulation, possibly counterfeit.

t None issued.